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*Fitzgeralds  
Nurseries  
Stephenville,  
Texas*

MADAME "X"  
PECANS

CATALOG FOR 1952-53

FOUNDED BY J. E. FITZGERALD IN 1901-1902

# *Fitzgeralds Nursery*

STEPHENVILLE, TEXAS

Founded by the late Joe E. Fitzgerald in the years of 1901-1902, making it one of the oldest Nurseries in Texas. It is now operated by the Fitzgerald family.

## INFORMATION TO CUSTOMERS IN ORDERING DIRECT FROM THIS CATALOG

**How to Order**—Please write your name, postoffice and State plainly. If your express or freight office is different from your postoffice, don't fail to mention it.

**How to Send Money**—Send cash with order by check, money order or stamps, whichever is the most convenient to you. We can send C.O.D. but charges are so high this way that if at all possible would rather not send out C.O.D. parcels.

**Free Delivery**—We are quoting prepaid prices on everything in the catalog except the bucket plants and balled and burlapped evergreens. These will be sent collect either express or truck line.

**Mailing Sizes:** Not all items we list can be sent by mail. Fruit trees up to four foot and pecans and nut trees up to three foot are mailable. Others will have to be sent express or truck line, whichever you prefer.

**Shipping Notice**—We notify you on receiving order if we are unable to ship right out and will do this unless weather conditions are such that we are afraid plants will get damaged enroute. We notify you by card date trees are shipped if other than by parcel post.

**Pruning**—We do not prune trees before shipment unless customers ask that we do.

**Satisfaction**—If the trees and plants are not satisfactory, write us within ten days for adjustment.

**Guarantee**—Read our Guarantee on the inside back cover.

# Apples

## King David

I have been growing the King David for a great many years and so far it has not failed me. Maybe not as large as some of the other apples but it bears good heavy crops and sells at a price that every one can afford to use them. Good for all uses, canning, preserving, drying, cooking, or to eat raw. I have one fruit customer that always has to have a bushel of King David for sauce. Medium sized, flaming red apple, ripe now the 6th of August. I have some trees that I will gather as many as ten bushels off of. Be sure to plant some King David and you will have apples.

## Smokehouse

Why the Smokehouse it not more widely known and planted I do not know as it is certainly an apple that pays off. Large flat, green apple, very little color. Can be used for cooking when green as it cooks to pieces. We have been baking them using honey in place of sugar and they are delicious. Hang on the tree for weeks, being an advantage especially for home consumption. If you only have a garden spot plant a Smokehouse apple. Ripens in July and August.

## Yellow Delicious

Looks something like Delicious in shape but a golden color with a red cheek. I have received samples of this apple from as far south as San Antonio and at Goldthwaite, Texas, it bears the most beautiful of all apples. It does well in this country, at Paris and many other place in Texas. One grower reports that he gathered twenty bushels of the golden apples from a single tree. Brings the highest price on the market and gets ready for market just before apples are shipped from the north.

## Delicious Apples

The tree of this apple is a very vigorous grower and is such a pretty tree it is often used for ornamental planting. The Delicious apple is too well known to need much description, but I want to say one of my customers at Hawley, Texas, grew apples this season so large that it took only thirty-six to make a bushel. This is too large for market of course but it shows what can be done. It is paying well around Clyde and Paris, Texas. I can give you the names of growers if you desire. This is a wonderful apple and where apples do well is a success in Texas.

## Anoka

Likely the quickest bearing apple on earth. Trees will nearly always bear second year planted and two year trees bear first year. Average size, striped, fine for market and home use July.

## Red June

One of the best of all early Apples for home use; red, medium sized, quality good. Bears heavily. If you are planning a home orchard, be sure to include a Red June Apple.



## Jonathan

One of the leading market apples of the country. Originated in northern New York but does extra well in Texas. The trees are rather slow in growing with light green leaves and rather light bark. Comes into bearing quickly and makes a hardy long life tree. The apples are red and of the very finest quality. I have been growing this apple in my orchard for forty years and can assure my customers it is a good one. Makes fine pollenizer for other varieties. I have the bright red strain and it is a beauty.

## Ruby Red

An early Delicious, looks just like the regular Delicious only the trees bear younger and ripen about two weeks before the regular Delicious. Will sell on any market. Fall.

## Holland

### (Summer Champion)

This apple is fast becoming one of our leading apples. Although an old apple it is just now coming into its own. The trees are fast, vigorous growing and produces young. Apples large red with a peculiar lavender tint that will catch the eye on any market. I know one grower that only gets about four to five dozen of these apples to a bushel and sells them around four dollars per bushel. This I believe equals anything we have shipped in. If you are planting apples be sure and do not overlook the Holland, a must in any apple orchard.

### PREPAID PRICES ON APPLES

	Each	3	6	12	25 to 100
2 to 3 foot	\$0.65	\$1.85	\$3.30	\$ 6.25	\$0.50 ea.
3 to 4 foot	.90	2.40	4.60	9.00	.70 ea.
4 to 5 foot	1.20	3.25	6.00	11.00	.90 ea.
5 to 6 foot	1.50	3.75	7.00	13.00	1.00 ea.

# GROWING APPLES

We, all of us, like to go back to the Garden of Eden, as it were, and I know that one time a Garden of Eden existed for why should a man want to go back to a place that never did exist. And if you lived in town when you were a boy you may have forgotten many things but you have never forgotten the old fruit peddler who came around mornings. Well, I was not raised in town. Just the same I can remember the apple merchant who was in Stephenville some fifty-five years ago. Apple Walker, as we called him, climbed the last hill many years ago; but there is not a man around Stephenville whose hair is getting white who does not remember the jolly old fellow, and to me a boy, his apples also looked jolly. He furnished many apples to go in Christmas stockings and made Santa Claus a reality instead of an imagination. But I have gotten off on this and I am not writing what I aimed to write. Some one wrote me a letter the other day and asked why I do not discuss apple growing for Texas. Many years ago there were apple orchards planted in this county and in many other counties. But at that time no one had thought that apples were like men; some liked one place and some another and most of the apples planted forty years ago just did not like Texas. They were born to live in a colder climate. But we have found apples that simply glory in our deep sand here in the South and our sun-shiny weather. Some of these are Yellow Delicious, Delicious, Jonathan, King David and Smokehouse. Apples like deep sand here in the South. They will grow on the cold dead sand. They have a way of getting all there is in land out of it.

Apples require different treatment to peach trees. They do not like being pruned much here in the South and they do not like a long shank for the body of the tree. They want to grow down close to the ground and that helps them to shade the ground and keep it cool under the trees. And they like plenty of room, say thirty or forty feet apart. But they, like many other creatures, like company. It is seldom a Delicious tree or any other apple tree will bear if alone. It must have some other kind of apple tree near it, one that blooms out the same time. They do not like to grow on land where cotton dies and they do not like drouthy land. But what they do like is good deep sand and good cultivation. They will grow much farther South than here. Some of the finest apples in the whole nation are grown on the Colorado River near Goldthwaite and in sand that was washed there centuries ago by the river. You know a river constantly changes its bed and moves eastward all the time though it may take it many years to go far. And where it was a thousand years ago is an ideal place for an apple orchard. I believe such land is called delta land. But on the sand hills where the wind has piled up the sand is a good place for apples. I have one place in my field where at some date many years ago the sand was piled up and on top of this place and around it the apples are growing good. Apples need more spraying than other fruits. While they are thrifty they are like a strong man and may have several diseases but keep on going. Where good thrifty oaks have once grown is a nice place for an apple orchard. Down here in the South we need to plant apples that get ripe from about the fifteenth of August until the fifteenth of October. That gives us a chance to sell our crop before the apples from the North are shipped in. There is only one kind of apple shipped in at that time. It comes from California and it is the Gravestine, a very poor apple, and the yellow Delicious grown in Texas makes the California apple go back and sit down.

# Quince

A fruit that dates back to the ancients, probably 2,000 years. Makes a small growing tree and the limbs come out near the ground. Quinces can be grown any place pears will grow. The fruits are large yellow when ripe. A very beautiful and attractive fruit, and brings the highest price on the market. Makes the best preserves and good for baking like apples. Many nurseries report sold out of Quince trees.

2 to 3 foot, each \$.75

3 to 4 foot, each \$1.25

## NUMBER OF TREES TO PLANT TO THE ACRE

6 x 6 in.,	174,240
9 x 9 in.,	77,440
1 x 1 foot	43,560
2 x 1 foot	21,780
2 x 2 feet	10,890
1½ x 3 feet	9,680
3 x 2 feet	7,260
3 x 3 feet	4,840
4 x 1 foot	10,890
4 x 2 feet	5,445
3½ x 5 feet	2,430
4 x 4 feet	2,722
5 x 1 foot	8,712
5 x 2 feet	4,356
5 x 3 feet	2,904
5 x 4 feet	2,178
5 x 5 feet	1,742
6 x 6 feet	1,210
7 x 7 feet	881
9 x 9 feet	537
10 x 10 feet	435
11 x 11 feet	360
12 x 12 feet	302
13 x 13 feet	257
12 x 18 feet	201
14 x 14 feet	223
15 x 15 feet	193
16 x 16 feet	170
17 x 17 feet	150
18 x 18 feet	134
20 x 20 feet	108
20 x 25 feet	87
25 x 25 feet	69
30 x 30 feet	48
33 x 33 feet	40
25 x 30 feet	58
30 x 40 feet	27
40 x 50 feet	22
50 x 50 feet	17
60 x 60 feet	12

To determine number of trees to an acre for any given distance apart, multiply distance apart and divide 43,560 by this product. For example:

18 x 20 equals 360. 43,560 divided by 360 equals 121.

There are 121 trees per acre, planted 18 by 20 feet.

## THE BEST OF SERVICE IS NONE TOO GOOD FOR FITZGERALD'S CUSTOMERS

We take special pride in handling each customer's order separately and giving it personal attention. There is no holding up an order until there are several from that one community, so that they may all go out at one time, in one shipment. Each order is individual, from the largest to the smallest, and is filled with stock taken fresh from the nursery, packed by experts, and shipped at the proper time to plant in your particular locality.

# GROWING PEACHES

It is, of course, a fact that a person can get all kinds of bulletins on peach growing from the government. These bulletins are often made up of the experience of actual peach growers. Likely I have had a little different experience to any of them. My father before me like to grow peaches. He had a place where the trees would live good for a few years and then all die. I find just such places all over the country. They are everywhere. About forty years ago I bought a new place and planted several hundred peach trees. That was before we had any kind of cars and aside from having plenty of fine peaches for home use all my fruit wasted. There was at that time a market for it; in fact, there were thousands of people in a few dozen miles doing without peaches but there was no way to get them to them except by railroad and the commission merchant. Then came the truck and the demand for peaches. True to my form, I had dug out many of my peach trees and did not have over fifty in my orchard.

It is funny to me that when things are a good price I never do have them. However, it is different this time. I have had hogs by the acres; I have had a bunch in my peach orchard and it has helped the hogs and the peaches both. I have tried the big hogs for a peach orchard but they are no good. I got a small breed of hogs and find they are just about the right size to bring the top price on the market. I have tried various times of the winter for setting peach trees. Some times you can wait until April to set but as a rule just as soon as the trees shed their leaves is the best time to set. If peach trees are dug too early in the season a big portion often die. Sometimes nurserymen have June buds, these never mature until December and if dug before then they do not grow off good and about half will die. The so-called June bud is a fine tree to set if not dug too early. A few years ago I went to Georgia to see the famous peach-growing district. I found people differed about tree setting like they do in this country. But they all seemed to agree on one thing, that is, to keep the peach trees low. The trees were set about seventeen feet apart. Then the trees were never allowed to get higher than a man could reach. The trees I saw had been cut back until the orchard was flat on top like a broom. I asked them why they did not let their trees grow like they do in Texas and the fellow said he could not gather them. Trees cut back this way become dwarfed and are short lived. About seven years is as long as a Georgia peach grower keeps a peach tree. When they begin to show signs of old age they are pulled out and new trees set. Some growers plant little trees and occasionally you find one that thinks the big tree is best to set. They figure to bring their orchards in bearing and get three or four crops. The trees I saw with peaches on them had about two bushels per tree. They are set in squares and it does not take much to work them and if they can get a dollar a tree for four years it is pretty good profit. They must think so for they told me good peach land sold for two hundred dollars per acre. I set out fifty acres of peaches eight years ago. I terraced my land putting the terraces forty-five feet apart and set the trees on top of the terraces fifteen feet apart in the row. The trees made fine growth, came into bearing quickly, but I let my trees get too high. Some of them got fifteen feet high. You can imagine what a job it was to gather peaches from such high trees. Fact is, we did not gather them all. Just too hard work to climb a ladder up to them. In future, I expect to keep them cut back and gather all peaches without ladders. The peach is about the only tree you can do this way. If you cut back an apple or pear you will not get much fruit because the cutting back causes the tree to fail.

If you are setting a home orchard you can plant your trees a long distance apart and let them

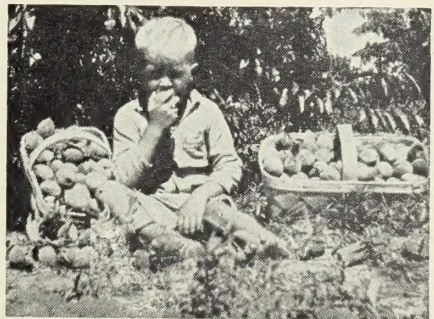
grow into large trees. A fellow can chunk the peaches out of the high trees where he aims to use them at once. But in selling peaches nothing knocks on the price like bruises. The big tales about how much a tree will bear often comes about in this way. One time I helped to gather fifteen bushels from an Elberta that did not have another tree in a hundred feet of it. The owner said if I had an acre of trees like that with about a hundred trees on it look at the peaches I would get and at a dollar per bushel it would mount to something. If he had an acre each tree would have had a lighter crop because they would be more crowded.

Peach trees like good fertile soil or to be well fertilized. Barnyard manure is good fertilizer. If your trees are growing and not bearing good try some acid phosphate around them. This will cause the fruit to be harder to kill by frost and be of higher flavor.

In using fertilizer around peach trees or any other kind of tree, it is better to put the fertilizer three or four feet from the tree and plow it under. This will cause the tree to stand the drouth better; it will do the tree just as much good and, above all, if the fertilizer happens to have weed seed you will get them too close to your tree if you put the fertilizer close, and it makes the weeds mean to get rid of. Even commercial fertilizer makes the weeds grow faster and harder to get rid of if too close to your trees.

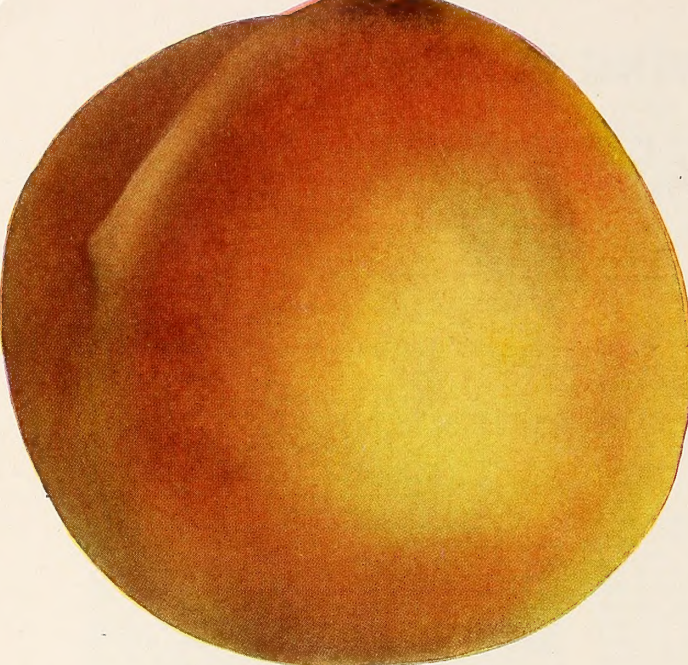
And now as to varieties, I have many varieties in my orchard, too many I sometimes think, but every time I hear of a new one I want to try it out. Over the past four or five years I believe the Hale Haven, South Haven, Yellow Hobson, Beauty, early Rose have proved to be good. Also the Elberta and Golden Jubilee, in fact, it takes them all to always have peaches year in and year out.

As to cultivation, a peach orchard responds in a great way to cultivation. With a disk harrow you can cultivate several acres of orchard in a day. If you have them set in squares there is no use for hoe hands. If they are on a terrace you may have to hoe some. But some of the new tractors have cultivators that will take care of the terraces. The fellow who has a young orchard coming on may hit it exactly right. The worst pest we have to deal with in orchards is nemetodes and the best way to deal with them is to not get them on your land. It will pay any one to learn to look for nemetodes and see that you do not get them. But cabbage and tomato plants have nemetodes and pepper and egg plants are especially subject. If they once get on land they may stay a lifetime.



Can't Blame You Son, We Know They Are Good!

# Peaches



✓ **BEAUTY** xxxx. This peach has had more names than any other on the market, the current one and I believe the best one so far, is Texas Beauty, and that is exactly what it is. It is not a perfect freestone until completely ripe but I am listing with freestones. Ripens in the latter part of June and will hang on the trees for days, turning red and a more brilliant color every day. Meat a deep orange, bears heavy and regular. One of the best peaches to plant for commercial use in most sections of Texas except the extreme southern part. Do not overlook the Beauty if you want a good peach. Commercial.



We are listing this year peaches in groups, those recommended for home orchards and those for commercial plantings. These peaches are also recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture. As you may know, Stephenville is the home of the West Cross Timbers Experiment Station and they are doing a wonderful job on peach growing. In fact, we suggest that if you are interested in growing peaches commercially to visit this experiment station and see just what a profitable business peach growing can be in Texas.

Another thing we want to suggest is that if you do set peach trees for commercial planting, it is better to use the smaller size trees, in fact the 2 to 3 foot or 18 to 24 inch. These should be cut back about even with a medium sized man's knee and trained to head out in three stems. This makes a table growing tree. Will cut down on your gathering problems and also keep the body of your tree from getting sunburned which encourages borer, etc., to attack the burned tree.

If you are just setting a few for home orchard or around the house, then the larger trees can be used to an advantage.

We are also giving portions of the State where we suggest planting these.

Commercial type peaches (Recommended by the U. S. D. A. and also personal recommendations of the nursery).

**DIXIE GEM** . . . June ripening. The leading peach for commercial planting in Texas at this time. Medium to large yellow freestone, with a good deal of red. Has borne good crops the past four

years that it has been under observation. Trees healthy, vigorous grower. Peaches hold up good for transportation and are excellent for freezing. We recommend this peach wholeheartedly. Good both for commercial and home planting. Also for West, North, Central Texas but not too far South.

✓ **DIXIE RED** . . . This peach is a close runner up to the Dixie Gem, but does not compare with it due to the difference in type. Yellow medium sized



See PEACHES Page 8

## FRUIT FOR THE SOUTH

**MELBA PEACH**—There is no better than MELBA the honey-hybrid Peach. Melba is our greatest find in an all-purpose, large, delicious honey-hybrid Peach—adapted from coast to coast. Perfect freestone, ripening here June 5. Its flavor is not equaled. Only limited quantities available, so place your order as soon as possible.

✓ **PALLAS PEACH**—Medium sized white peach, very delicious flavor and does good in the southern part of Texas, ripe in June.

✓ **BABCOCK PEACH**—Another south Texas peach, white medium in size good flavor and a heavy bearer, ripe in June.

# Apricots

## Dr. Bryan

This apricot is widely gaining in favor as it is being planted over the country. Originated in Dr. Bryan's yard at Dublin, Texas, and has been bearing big crops for many years. Would not be able to say how it will react in all sections but well worth trying. Ripe in June.

Apricots are truly a wonderful fruit and should be in every orchard even though they do not bear every year. An apricot tree will do good on town lots where it is protected by so many houses during cold windy spells.



**Little Sam Apricot—the only true Little Sam on the Market. Accept no Substitutes**

Apricots average size, deep yellow. Bear in great clusters on the tree and have no objectionable fiber of any kind. It makes a pretty tree and worth its room for shade but will doubly repay any one with its great loads of golden fruit. Gets ripe about the middle of June. Excellent for fresh eating and canning.

### PRICES ON APRICOTS

2 to 3 foot	.....	\$1.00 each
3 to 4 foot	.....	\$1.25 each
4 to 5 foot	.....	\$1.50 each
5 to 6 foot branches	....	\$2.00 each

## Early Golden Apricot

One of our best flavored apricots, clear yellow and a big fellow. We have neglected listing this apricot the past few years but have had so many calls for it we grew several hundred trees. One of the first apricots to ripen in the early part of June.

## HUNGARIAN BEST APRICOT

The scions of this apricot were brought from Hungary about twenty years ago. Likely the largest apricot tree in the world and one of the thriftiest growing trees. Proving to be as regular to bear as any peach. High colored and the finest quality. The worms bother it very little. Picture at left shows a Hungarian apricot we sold to a customer in Colorado many years ago. Compare this tree with the windmill. It bears regular in that country apricots as large as peaches. But it is bearing many places in Texas. Fine for shade or yard tree.

## BORDER QUEEN

A pale yellow apricot, red cheek, luxuriant growth. Originated in Western Kansas.

## NEW MOORPARK

One of the largest of all apricots and the strain that I have bears good. This apricot is as large as a peach; fine quality to can. Gets ripe about June 15.

## TOLAR APRICOTS

These apricots came from Tolar, Texas, and is proving to be one of the best in my orchard, large, clear yellow and sweet, fine for eating and a heavy bearer. We sprayed our apricots this year according to schedule and we had fine fruit from every standpoint.

## Jujube or Chinese Date

Jujube. A tall growing tree, originally from China. Fruit resembles the date. Good for preserves, pickles and the delight of children for eating fresh. Nice plant, \$1.00.

## PEACHES

Continued from Page 6

★

cling peach. Trees healthy, vigorous grower. Ripens last of June. We would not plant as heavily in this peach as the other Dixie due to Clingstones not being as much in demand as freestone. Good both for commercial and home planting. Same sections as above.

**HALE HAVEN . . .** This is still one of our best peaches, both for commercial and home planting. Borne the past seven years. Big yellow freestone. Extremely good quality, ripens last of June, varies with the seasons. This peach I don't think can have enough said about it's good qualities. Makes a good freezing peach, good canner, good to eat fresh. Hauls good. It is a cross between the old J. H. Hale and the South Haven, giving it an ancestry hard to beat. Be sure to include this peach in your plantings. North, West, Central, East, but not good for coastal planting.

**ELBERTA . . .** This is the one peach that sets the Standard for all other peaches. The strain we have is extremely good; large yellow freestone, ripening in or around the middle of July. Good all round peach but does not need too much descriptions as it is known by everyone. Good both for commercial and home planting. Recommended for West, North, Central Texas, but not too far South.

**ARKANSAS TRAVELER . . .** A large early red freestone peach. Could easily be called a freestone Early Wheeler. Bears heavier than the Wheeler, much more vigorous growing tree. Visited a small planting of these this spring that was selling for \$8.00 per bushel. Ripens in June. Good for both commercial and home planting. Would suggest trying these anywhere except deep South.

**FRANK . . .** A sure bearing yellow clingstone peach. Has not missed a crop in eight years. Ripens the middle of August. The only objection you can have to above peach is that it is hurt by dry weather. I personally believe that for commercial planting it is better to have the earlier ripening peaches and have your crop gathered before the hot, dry summer starts. However, on deep sand and in case you could irrigate, would be a good one. Has a little wider southern range than do any of the others listed. Good for North, West, Central and South near to the coastal line.

**EARLY WHEELER . . .** In some sections this peach is planted extensively. Large white clingstone with red cheek. Would not suggest planting a number of trees unless I knew that my locality was good for it. Ripens first of June to middle. Good hauler. Not much for home use. Mainly in the area around Snyder and Abilene are these grown to perfection.

**GOLDEN JUBILEE . . .** This is another peach recommended by the U. S. D. A., good for both commercial and home orchard. Big yellow freestone, ripens last of June, good quality. Trees vigorous. Only objection just a little soft unless packed carefully.

Same location as the Hale Haven.

**SOUTH HAVEN . . .** This peach seems to be rather localized, does good in some sections and not so good in others. Truly a great peach if you know it is good for your locality. Big yellow freestone, extremely good flavor, ripens in June.

**PEACHES BELOW ARE GOOD FOR SMALL PLANTING TO EXTEND YOUR SEASON OVER A WIDER PERIOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.**

**MAYFLOWER . . .** Red, early soft peach, ripens last of May. Good for early pies and eating fresh.

**INDIAN . . .** The old fashioned Indian for pickles. Known probably by all who have ever lived on a farm. We have the large Indian striped. Ripens first of August.

**NOT RECOMMENDED FOR COMMERCIAL USE.**

**CUMBERLAND . . .** A big creamy white peach. Ripens first of June. Extremely good flavor, freestone. Freezes well and good canner. Trees healthy and bear regularly.

Very often we have a few of some kinds of peaches we do not list. If you want any particular one and do not see it in our catalog, write; we might have it.

### PRICES ON PEACHES PREPAID

	Ea.	3	6	12	100
1 to 2 foot .....	\$ .45	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$ 3.25	\$ 25.00
2 to 3 foot .....	\$ .65	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$ 40.00
3 to 4 foot .....	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$ 9.75	\$ 75.00
4 to 5 foot .....	\$1.25	\$3.50	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$ 90.00
5 to 6 foot .....	\$1.50	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$125.00

# GROWING APRICOTS and PLUMS

The two fruits require about the same cultivation as peaches except that they can not be cut back like peaches. They will grow on thinner soil than peaches and the apricots like the south side of a hill or building. When I was in Colorado a few years ago I found great apricot orchards planted south of mountains. The apricot does not make any tap root but grows right on top of the ground. For this reason, it is hard to cultivate them shallow enough. This caused the idea that they will grow better in a yard than any where else but they will make large trees out in the field if cultivated real shallow. The plums are hardier than apricots and can stand a little deeper cultivation. The trees should be set twenty feet apart for the plums and about twenty-five for the apricots. I get a great many letters from people stating that they have apricot trees fifteen years old that have never borne a crop. I once had about fifty trees that did this very thing. They were trees entirely unsuited for our Southern climate. The buds on such trees are tender and often killed in the winter time so the tree never even blooms. If the tree is not desirable for shade such trees should be dug up for they never will bear.

During the last few years we have found apricots that are reasonably sure bearers here in the South. As to plums it seems we have some well established varieties that will bear and unless a man has time to experiment he had best set these varieties. A few years ago in some way the Burbank plums all over the country got the canker and quit bearing but for the last ten years it has been a good bearer and is fine for market. The America is about our next best and Bruce runs them a race every year. The Hanska for late is fine and for the latest the Supreme. Out in West Texas they still set a lot of Golden Beauty and August Red. Forty years ago we had a plum called

Gold that would bear in great loads. What happened that this tree does not do well any more I can not tell, but I have not had a real crop of Gold now in five years. Years ago it was one of the finest in the orchard. The Sapa plum out-bears them all and if it was good for market it would be one of the greatest. There is not a better cooking fruit known than the Sapa plum but it does not look good enough to sell in competition with such kinds as Bruce. Where a market is established for Sapa it is simply fine. The Munson is too soft to haul to market and one much whooped now called Elephant Heart is simply not worth its room and this holds good with all the red leaved kinds though there are about a dozen of them sold. The old Wild-goose, a variety we had when we were boys, is still good to have in thickets. The Endicott and Black Beauty are good though the trees never have been set much in the South.

I have had Nona, Excelsior and McCartney plums in my orchard a long time and never did get much of a crop. This must be too far North for them. The market for plums is more limited than the market for peaches. They are mostly used for jelly and preserves and it does not take so many to supply the demand. But when it comes to apricots, I defy anyone to produce a better tasting fruit than the apricots we can grow here in Texas. I doubt that the market will be supplied with them. One trouble with apricots they begin to get ripe before people are expecting fruit and right at first do not sell so well but there is a demand at the wind up. They usually bring three dollars per bushel in bushel baskets and in gallon baskets may bring as high as fifty cents per basket. The worst enemy to both fruits is the Curculio and to combat this pest requires careful spraying but Curculio is only bad about one year in ten.

# Plums

## Shiro XXX

Many years ago a fellow had a description of Shiro in his catalog. I thought it was overrated. I do not think so now. Shiro trees often grow off slow. They seem to have all their trouble when they are young. Then they grow into big trees. Get to bearing five or six bushels to the trees. The plums are yellow and when ripe they are so clear you can almost see the seed. They are very delicious. Some say better than apricots. They are good for local market but do not haul well.

## Sapa XXXX

A hardy variety of plum originated by Professor Hansen in North Dakota. Adapted to the northern plains but reports show that it is doing good everywhere planted except in the extreme south. Doesn't make a large tree, rather scrubby but bears abundantly and makes the most delicious of all pies and jellies. Around Snyder when plums are mentioned it is Sapa. A deep red with red meat, medium sized and extra quality. Ripens in June.

## Burbank XXX



About the largest plum we grow that bears heavy crops of fruit. A big purplish red with yellow meat, fruit grows all up and down the limbs. Trees do not grow extra tall as after they start bearing the fruit weights them down and causes the limbs to droop. A good plum to plant both for home use and market as it holds up good and is nice and showy. Ripe about June the 15th.

## LANCASTER PLUM

A few years ago a man by the name of Lancaster asked us to come by and look at a plum tree he had growing in his yard. We did and as a result came home and started budding Lancaster plums.

They are one of the largest of all red plums and the tree just breaks down with them every year. I have never seen anywhere a plum that would equal it. Try one. You are sure to be pleased



## Santa Rosa Plum

One of the largest plums grown, large red meaty plums. Does extremely well near the coast and also doing good in this section. It is one plum that I am always getting samples of as it is a beauty.

## Methley XXX

This might be termed a southern plum as it is in great demand for southern planting. A wonderful plum for eating fresh and one that is always sure to be a delight to the orchardist. A purple plum with pink meat and a delicious flavor. Trees not so healthy is the only objection that can be found with it. Medium to large in size. Ripens in June.

## Hanska XXXX

A plum that has the most distinctive of flavors. Sweet yet has plenty of acid for jellies and preserves. Trees tall growing, fruit red with tiny white spots, hardy and seldom misses a crop. Good for market and local trade as they are late and hold up well, about the first of July.

## America XXXX

One of our very best. The trees are good growers, come into bearing promptly, bear regular. Large yellow until ripe then they turn red. Fine for preserves. Large orchards of this have been planted, these have in a way been neglected and people will have to start over again. Four-year-old Americas have borne two bushels to the tree or run two hundred bushels to acre. You might have something of real value to plant an acre of America plums.

## Bruce

BRUCE—A large, red, juicy plum, good for commercial hauling and plantings, but never plant alone as they are not self sterile. Trees are vigorous in growth, resembling the old-time thicket plum. Ripens the last of May and first of June.

### PRICES ON PLUMS PREPAID

	Ea.	3	6	12	100
1 to 2 foot .....	\$ .45	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$ 3.25	\$ 25.00
2 to 3 foot .....	\$ .65	\$1.75	\$3.00	\$ 5.50	\$ 40.00
3 to 4 foot .....	\$1.00	\$2.75	\$5.00	\$ 9.75	\$ 75.00
4 to 5 foot .....	\$1.25	\$3.50	\$6.00	\$10.00	\$ 90.00
5 to 6 foot .....	\$1.50	\$4.25	\$8.00	\$15.00	\$125.00

Bearing size \$3.00; 10 for \$25.00

# Pears

**DOUGLAS** xxxx. The Douglas pear will sometimes bear the next year after being set. A medium sized pear, quality good and in some sections the only pear planted. Trees do not get extra large as they over bear, making them rather slow in gaining any size. A good pear to plant as it never blights.



**GARBER** xxxx. I know Garber trees within a mile of my home that were planted some 40 years ago. They are still bearing and doing good. Pears large, rather short or nearly round, good flavor, very sweet and juicy. The fruit is a clear green until it has hung on the trees a good while then begins to yellow up. Pears good to eat fresh. Ripe in August.



**LINCOLN** xxxx. This is one pear that in my opinion is going to gain public favor in the coming years. A big green and yellow pear that is ripening now in August and today one of my men brought in as fine a bushel of Lincoln pears as I have ever seen. Good for eating fresh off of the tree. Heavy bearing, trees healthy late blooming. Don't neglect to plant a Lincoln pear for fresh pears in the summer time. Extra fine to can.

**LE CONTE OR BELL PEAR.** Sixty years ago my father planted a bell pear tree. A few years later they changed the name to Le Conte though Bell would have suited it better for they are bell shaped and perfect. They are beautiful fruits and when ripe are very excellent, they can as good as Bartlett. The trees are vigorous growers and in all the 60 years since my father planted the tree I have never seen one have a particle of blight. Ripens in August.

**RICHARD PETERS PEAR.** A new pear brought out by the Arkansas Experiment Station and proving to be a good one. Trees are vigorous growing and pears are large and blight resistant.

**ORIENT.** This is the third year I have grown the Orient pear but it is showing up extremely well. The trees are very similar to the Keiffer, vigorous growing and beautiful. The pears are large and get extremely yellow when ripe. This pear is outstanding at all experiment stations at this time. Blight proof so far I can make these trees at same price as others as they have proved to be so easily grown.

## KEIFFER

xxxx. For commercial planting the Keiffer has no comparison. Trees bear young, bear heavy crops, fruit large if trees are properly, taken care of. Good to haul any distance and if stored and ripened out they have no equal for eating fresh. Will hang on the trees for weeks so you do not have to rush with your gathering. Also ripens at a time when little fruit is on the market. For profit plant Keiffer.

### PREPAID PRICES ON PEAR TREES

	Each	3	6	12	25
2 to 3 foot	\$0.65	\$1.75	\$3.25	\$6.00	\$0.45
3 to 4 foot	.75	2.00	3.75	6.75	.50
4 to 5 foot	.90	2.50	4.75	9.00	.70
5 to 6 foot	1.25	3.00	5.50	10.00	.90

Large branched \$2.00, or 10 for \$15.00

# GROWING FIGS

For many years people thought that figs could not be grown this far north. We are mistaken about many things. I have a loquat tree on my place several years old and some strawberry Guavas. These are thought to be tropical plants, and this all goes to show that it pays to try some of these new plants. But I started out to tell you about figs. I have been growing figs so long I can hardly remember when I planted the first plant. I do remember that an Uncle many years ago moved from Southern Georgia and brought along some plants of the Celeste fig. This grew into a large tree and bore small blue figs. But it had a drawback. If a hard winter came and killed the limbs on the tree it would take it two years to recover and bear more figs. I saw a fig advertised called the Magnolia, and bought a few plants. These were planted on the side of a clay hill and came into bearing promptly. It proved a very profitable crop for, in some way, the growing of figs had never been promoted in this country and my Magnolia fig plants made on an average two gallons per plant and I sold the fresh figs for fifty cents per gallon. However, I found the Magnolia fig had a drawback. Some years when we had cotton flies the fly ruined all the last ripening fruit. But if the cotton fly is not present the plants will bear from July until frost. I also tried the Green Ischia, the Hirtu Japan, the Brunswick; and at last, found the now famous Harrison fig. It was found in Tarrant county and I was delighted with it, for a single plant had a bushel of figs and the trees were vigorous and no insect bothers them very much. I got a lot of the cuttings and now have about five hundred of the plants in bearing on my place and they have paid me every year notwithstanding some bad drouths.

Figs need to be planted on just reasonably good soil. If the land gets too rich, like a chicken yard, the plants will grow very fast and rank and forget to bear. This is especially true of the Harrison. And right here let me say the Harrison has been renamed a dozen times or more. Some call it Ramsey, some Texas Everbearing and so on. Since I found it several large orchards have been planted. If it happens to get cold and kill the plants it pays to cut them back to the ground and let them come again. If the soil is right these young plants will begin to put on figs by the time they are a foot high. If they insist on just growing you have your soil too rich. But after a year or two they will begin to adapt themselves to this rich soil. If the plants do not get killed from cold for a year or two they get hardier and stand more cold and these old plants will often be covered with ripe figs by June and continue to bear until frost. If you have the candle flies some of them will be ruined if they are not gathered promptly when ripe enough to preserve. They can be preserved in that case by the time they are well colored. The plants should be set any time during the winter and should be planted about fifteen feet apart or about two hundred plants per acre. If you have a terrace you will find they hold the land and do extra well on a terrace. I plant them on a terrace half-way between my apple trees. In that way, you soon begin to realize from an orchard. The best fertilizer for them is acid phosphate or wood ashes. But do not put the ashes too close to the plants. Three or four feet from them. Figs make about the best preserves of all fruits and all you have to do is to sell a few in a town or let people know you have them. We formerly sold them in gallon

measures but now we sell in half-gallon tills at 35 cents per till. We found that people do not complain of this price. Of course, after a family has made all the fig preserves it wants that family is supplied, but you will soon find by taking them along with vegetables you can sell nearly every family in town. Or if you run a roadside stand it will pay you to have a few dozen trees. You can always sell the fruit. They will grow as far north as Oklahoma and all over the southern part of Arkansas. They often do well on valley land. Since if one crop is killed by frost another starts at once they are practically sure to bear. The reason I advise acid phosphate as a fertilizer for them is because it seems to hasten the ripening period.

But no matter how many figs you pick from a tree there will be plenty of green figs in the fall when frost comes. When I had more time than I do now I would bend these plants over and cover with straw or any litter to keep the figs still on the tree from freezing. As soon as this litter is removed in the spring the green figs will begin to ripen and you can in that way have figs ripe with blackberries. But, of course, that is a lot of trouble. Around the eaves of a house is a good place for figs and if you live in town you can have a dozen trees in odd corners. In some peculiar way, they seem to do nearly as well on the north side of the house as the south side. If you can have a plant near a well or drain they will bear an enormous crop. Remember, it is easy to get the ground too rich for the Harrison fig. The Magnolia will stand more fertilizer and make fruit as big as peaches. Figs are the oldest of all fruits and likely as healthful as any other.

**THE HARRISON FIG.** This fig is worth all others. Many years ago I stopped at Mr. Harrison's place in Tarrant County. Like many others, Mr. Harrison was an experimenter. He was trying all kinds of fruit, but the thing he seemed the most proud of was his figs. It seemed some one had sent him some fig cutting from Spain. I went with Mr. Harrison to his fig trees. I saw a sight I had never expected to see. Those trees were simply loaded down with figs nearly as big as Elberta peaches and that was in June. They were gathering and selling figs. I gave Mr. Harrison sixty dollars for fifty of his fig cuttings. One of the best trades I ever made in my life. If the trees are not killed back in the winter they will bear two big crops, one ripe in June the other in the fall.

At the time I visited Mr. Harrison. I had many different figs bearing in my orchard. But nothing to compare with this one. It is as near insect proof as a fig can be. It never fails to make a crop. If it has the misfortune to get killed in the winter it will sucker up and bear all the fall. It seldom gets killed in the winter and with a little protection it will go right through the hardest freeze. Figs always sell good. They are the natural food of men. When man lived more on such food as figs they lived longer and cancer was not so prevalent as now. Set a few Harrison figs this year. They will bear the first year set. There is no other tree that will bear quicker than figs.



# GROWING BERRIES

During the last few days at least two parties have written and asked the best way to grow blackberries and dewberries.

I have been growing these berries now for many years and some years they are one of the most profitable crops. They are like every thing else. Some years there is a good demand for them. I can not figure this out unless, as often happens, a few people have a back yard patch and begin to sell them too cheap. Last season one man near a town had three or four rows. His kids and wife picked them and sold them at fifteen cents per gallon. That almost ruined the price until later in the season. My berries were a little late and the price finally got up to thirty-five cents per gallon and we could not supply the demand. If there are a lot of early berries around town you are lucky to have a late patch, for there is seldom enough of this fruit grown to satisfy the demand. Blackberries are one of the easiest fruits grown, you can find kinds that suit all kinds of soil and climates. We have the Haupt that does well in South Texas and it also seems the Young and Boysen do well far South. The Austin thornless dewberry will likely make more than any other berry but they should be set about a foot apart and the rows four feet apart. If the land is sandy they have to be mulched to keep them off the ground, but they have no thorns and that makes them easily gathered. The Thorny Austin makes a big vine and not so inclined to get sandy. I find the Early Wonder blackberry is about the only one recommended in Oklahoma. And it is fine everywhere. It originated here on my place, but it has been sold under more different names than any other berry on earth. It is called Dew Black, Ozark Wonder, Arkansas Beauty and many other names. But all these aliases do not make it a bad fruit though some of them do not fit it.

Berries like all other fruit act better if you treat them good. Give them good rich deep moist soil and they will certainly produce the fruit. However, some people plant them on poor soil, then fertilize them to build up the soil. Such kinds as Early Wonder should be planted in rows say nine feet apart and the plants two feet apart in the rows. I recommend nine feet because lots of people have tractors and disk harrows and they can go between the rows with the disk harrow, making them easier to cultivate. I saw a man who had two rows on the way to his field. In this way he can go between the rows and keep them well cultivated and not miss the time. If you have good soil an upright berry like Early Wonder can be planted nine feet each way and this will reduce the cost of cultivation a great deal. However, the first year the Early Wonder runs on the ground and looks exactly like a dewberry. The vines that come out the second year are upright and

keep the berries well off the ground. There are a dozen ways to set the plants. If we are in a hurry we often take a spade and stick it in the ground, then the operator pulls the handle towards him and lets some one set the plant in the place made by the spade. The plant should be set so the top part is a little under the ground. The plant when it is dug is usually cut off about an inch or two above the ground. The plant will dry out if the cut part is exposed to the air. I often plow a furrow about three or four inches deep and drop the plants in the furrow and cover them entirely up so all parts of the plant will be at least three inches deep. If the soil is dry it is a good idea to tramp it a little. They will come up to a perfect stand if this planting is done just right and I believe will grow off better.

They are cultivated about like you would cotton though cultivate the first year until nearly frost. If you have barn yard manure it will help them.

After your berry patch is set if they are far enough apart in the late spring it is a good plan to plant strong growing peas between them. Say the clay of whippoorwill pea. If peas are fertilized it will help your berry patch. Acid phosphate is likely as good a fertilizer as you can use under the peas and the peas will gather nitrogen and make your berries grow better. If the land is sandy the pea vines will keep the sand from blowing. This year we not only planted peas between the rows, but we planted peas between the plants in the row. A dry year this would have a tendency to stunt the berry plants but it has rained all the year and is raining at this very minute. The pea plants will prove very valuable as a mulch next spring. I have planted cotton between the rows then in the spring let the old cotton plants stand to knock off the high winds. And say, what has become of those highwinds? We have not had them now for two years. We also have not had the old blue whistling northers we had forty years ago. All of which proves even climates change.

It is owing to how much time you have as to whether you trellis your berries or not. If you have an acre or two and want to go to extra pains to cultivate and take care of your dewberries then trellis them. Any kind of cheap wire will do and the trellis does not have to be over two feet high. There is no use trellising a berry like Early Wonder. It will stand up alone, but it will pay to trellis the Austin and Young, Boysen and Riverside. The Riverside is a rather new dewberry and the biggest of all dewberries. It is a very productive berry and the seeds are very large. I thought these large seeds would be bad for them but my customers say the seeds are easily gotten out and it makes very fine jam.



# Figs

son fig is a very profitable fruit and so easy to grow that every one can have all the figs he wants. Be sure and do not give them too much water or fertilizer as this makes them grow branches instead of fruit. Originated in Tarrant County but widely planted and doing good in all sections at this time.

## CELESTE

A very hardy fig. Stands lots of cold. One of the first figs to be planted in the South. Fruit medium size.

## BROWN TURKEY

Fruit is brown, almost black and very sweet. Will stand near zero weather. Doesn't bear on first year shoots like the Harrison.

## MAGNOLIA

A large straw colored fig and very profitable. Rapid growing and the leaves are forked. New set plants will bear the first year.

## STRAWBERRY FIG

The figs are deep green when ripe, thus fooling the birds. It is a surprise to anyone who opens one of these figs for the inside is brilliant red. Seems to hide all its beauty from the world. The plants are vigorous growers, good bearers and are especially recommended for South Texas. The quality the very finest.

## PREPAID PRICES ON FIGS

2 to 3 foot.....	\$0.75
3 to 4 foot.....	1.00

## HARRISON—Also Called Everbearing

I wish that everyone could have seen the early crop of Harrison figs. My bushes did not get killed down last winter and started setting figs before they did leaves when spring came. About the first of June we began gathering ripe figs any of them as large as peaches and would get a bushel of ripe ones about every third bush. The Harrison fig even though killed down during the winter puts up growth and makes figs that coming year but they are usually late in ripening, about the middle of August. Mine are now covered with another crop and beginning to ripen. The Harri-

# Cherries

**SWEET CHERRY.** I do not know just what particular variety of sweet cherry this is but it is the only sweet cherry I have found that will bear in this section. Makes a hardy tree and comes into bearing early.

**MONTMORENCY.** Large red, productive. Later than Richmond. A fine cherry to plant.

**WRAGG.** Hardy vigorous and productive. Dark red. Proving to be a good bearer here where we thought we would never grow cherries.

## PRICE ON CHERRIES PREPAID

2 to 3 foot	\$1.25
3 to 4 foot	\$1.50

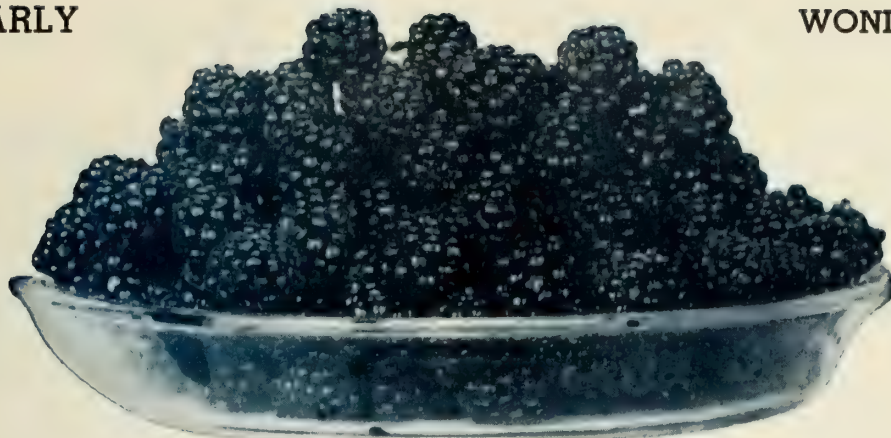


## Hansen Bush Cherries

Price, 50 cents each or \$5.00 per dozen. A very popular fruit among the Indians of South Dakota.

The little trees bear the second year set. A tree two feet high will be loaded with fruit. The cherries are a little larger than the ordinary cherry and make the very best sauce and pies and we like them right off the plants. Some of them will be yellow but even from the seed they are all good. Plant them along a fence or in any small place. Stand frost and drouth likely better than any other fruit. Originated in the deserts of South Dakota.

**CROTALARIA**—Great soil building plant and recognized by the Government. Planted in Early Spring will get six feet high. Can be sowed at last plowing of corn. Has increased corn yield ten bushels per acre. Nothing eats the plant, therefore only good as leguminous soil builder. Pound 50c; 10 Pounds \$3.50.

**EARLY****WONDER**

Found and Introduced by J. E. FITZGERALD

To my way of thinking the best berry so far found has been renamed many times. A rather round berry, firm, and the vines are very productive. So far has done well everywhere planted. If you want a first class berry, plant Early Wonder.

When I was a very small boy we lived near a large patch of wild black berries. The neighbors would come for miles to pick these berries. Some years turkeys would take to them. Turkeys were only worth twenty-five cents each then, but they could eat a crop of wild berries. There were some kinds that were extra fine. A man named Kelly marked these fine kinds and that winter took them up and carried them home. He set several nice rows of them. Strange to say this berry was self pollinating. As a rule you can dig wild berries and set them out in the field and they will not bear, because you did not get the pollinating berry that went with them.

The land was new then and Mr. Kelly soon had the finest berry patch that was ever seen. I feel sure he had plants that bore five gallons to the plant. The berries were large, almost seedless or not enough seed to bother and also almost thornless. This berry would have delighted any great plant breeder. Neighbors from around about went to the Kelly home to pick berries. They picked them and then paid Mr. Kelly five cents per gallon. He would get twenty-five dollars per year for his berry crop and that was a small fortune back in those times when you could buy forty pounds of Y. C. sugar for a dollar. Mr. Kelly sold his place and has long since passed away. I finally

bought the place and found there was such a demand for the berry plant I changed the name to Early Wonder. I have sent these plants all over America and to Old Mexico, Palestine, and other countries. They have proved a success wherever planted. Often plants set in the winter will bear in the fall and the end of the plants will root like a dew berry. Every fellow who gets it claims something wonderful for it and usually changes the name. I have tried many other berries but I believe it is the best black berry every found. It is a few days later than McDonald but will pollinate McDonald if it is planted in alternate rows with the McDonald.

It will run flat on the ground the first year set giving one the impression he has set out dew berries. Then the second year it gets up off the ground and if given half a chance will delight you. It is as large as the Austin dew berry but not acid like dew berries. It must be gathered a little green to make jelly unless some kind of jelly material is added. If you are planting just one berry you will be safe to plant Early Wonder. We plant McDonald in order to have the earliest berries on the market and then comes Early Wonder. One of my customers planted twenty acres of these berries. He lives between Fort Worth and Dallas in reach of a million customers.

### AULO OR YOUNGBERRY

A cross between the Logan and Austin berry. A large berry, well flavored and makes a hardy vine. Ripens a few days before the Boysen.

### AUSTIN BERRY

A very large blackberry, shiny and attractive when boxed. The plants are vigorous and very productive. Do not overlook the Austin to furnish a longer berry period.

### BOYSENBERRY

A big luscious berry. A few days later than the Young; sells good on the market. Price on Boysenberry 20 cents each, \$2.00 per 12, \$10.00 per 100.

PRICES ON ALL BERRIES (except Boysenberry)

20c each—\$1.50 per 12

\$7.50 per 100

## MULBERRIES

Fine for the Chicken Yard

### Prepaid Mulberry Prices

3 to 4 foot, each \$1.50

4 to 5 foot, each \$1.75

### THE HICKS (Everbearing)

Bears for four months through the spring and late into the summer. The trees will grow into great size. The mulberries are large and good quality.

### THE NEW AMERICAN MULBERRY

Real early. Often ripe by the fifteenth of April. Tastes extra. Bears for six weeks.

## Growing Persimmons

Many years ago we found out that if the Damio or tame persimmon were budded on the wild persimmon well above the ground the tree would put out at least ten days later and would never miss a crop. This makes a very crooked tree in the nursery but we figure that what our customers want is fruit rather than a pretty tree. After a few years the trees get straight and live for many many years. Persimmon trees should be planted fifteen or twenty feet apart or about 150 trees per acre. After they get five years old the trees will average bearing a bushel to the tree. Where the fruit is known they can be sold at \$1.50 per bushel ordinary time. This fall I expect to get at least \$4.00 per bushel for persimmons but this boom, of course, may not last. The young trees must be cultivated good for the first two years. Then cultivate very shallow—just enough to keep down the big weeds. A disk harrow is fine. This fruit after the orchard is once established, can be raised cheaper than any other fruit. There is no spraying to do—barely keep the weeds down. After the fifth year they can be kept clean enough with sheep. The sheep will eat the leaves from the lower branches and the trees will take on an umbrella shape.

The wild persimmon can be managed about like the tame persimmon, but the wild persimmon will make bigger trees. If you plant the ungrafted wild trees they will average about half the trees male trees. These trees do not bear and should be budded over to the other trees except about one male tree to an acre. If you do not have male trees, the female trees will not bear. A male tree every one hundred yards is enough. The tame persimmons, remember, do not have to have male trees. Every one will bear. A tame tree alone will bear.



## Successful Planting and Care of Stock on Arrival

When you order your trees we pack them to ship as quickly as we can during shipping season and according to your instructions. We try to not ship any out that will encounter severe cold before arriving, however, it is impossible for us to always get them to you before a blizzard arrives. In case your trees do freeze enroute do not unwrap them but store and let them gradually thaw out as they would naturally if in the ground. They are packed to stand lots of cold. If they reach you in normal weather they are packed to keep for several days but get them out as quickly as you can never let your trees dry out. If you do not have your ground ready for planting heel them in a trench and keep watered.

The ground where you are planting your trees should be carefully prepared by deep plowing and firming down with a disc and harrow. The holes for planting must be large enough to accommodate the roots freely, without cramping or bending. All broken or bruised root or limbs should be cut off so as to leave the end smooth and sound. All trees should be planted two or three inches deeper than they stood in the nursery row packing the soil firmly about the roots by tramping with your feet.

Never put manure or fertilizer so as to come into contact with the roots or body of any plant or tree newly set.

Be sure to give good cultivation as fruit trees are just like any other crop planted on land, they have to have good care to pay dividends.

## Nuts



THOMAS

## Walnut Trees

For the past few years we have been leaving the Thomas Walnut out of our catalog, not because we did not like it, but we just had failed to grow any trees. This year we have them in sizes up to four to five foot. They are a big black walnut, very prolific in bearing quality and good for eating and to use. Can be shelled as good as the English Walnut, shell just little harder. Try them, they are fine. Make a good shade.

### PRICES ON TREES

3 to 4 foot .....	2.50
4 to 5 foot .....	3.50

## Texas Almond

Some people have the mistaken idea that the Almond is a nut tree but they are budded and grafted onto peach roots and will grow and do good anywhere peaches will. So plant an Almond and let your kids be surprised as to where they come from.

3-4 foot \$1.50; 4-5 foot \$2.50

## Chinese Pistachio

This plant is often called a nut tree and is related to the Pistachio of commerce. We will not be able to get any more seed from China and offer only a few of these trees. The tree is one of the strongest growing trees known. It is a very attractive tree and has crotches like no other plant. In the fall when the weather begins to get cold the leaves become a flaming red and a large tree is a thing of beauty.

3 to 4 ft. ....	2.00
Large .....	2.50

# GROWING PECANS

A few weeks ago I wrote an article for several papers stating that we would one day be pumping water out of the gulf to irrigate the west part of Texas with. As we get our forest killed out the land will get drier and drier each year, until our only recourse will be to pump water out of the gulf. The editors thought I was balmy for making such a statement. If it had been some army general that made the statement or some so-called scientist he would have had his name in all the papers. But people are now thinking war as soon as they quit thinking war they will realize there are teeming millions to feed. And we can not depend on the rains, the sea water will be purified and pumped all over the nation. They could do this for what the last war cost. Meantime, the man who plants a pecan orchard and has it ready will have something worth while indeed. I often advise people to plant pecan trees in rows across the field. These rows can be two hundred yards apart. In a case like this the pecan trees can be set forty feet apart. I have advised planting blackberry plants between the pecan trees. This row will catch the drifting sands and build up, they will form a big reservoir below that will catch all the water that starts to run off the land. This would be one system of irrigating. I know a place that a man planted several rows of berries on cross ways with the way the wind blew. He nearly also had it cross way with the way the water ran. At this place where the berries grew for many years the sand is five feet deep. All the other land on the farm is gone. The land next to him, his neighbor's farm, is also piled up along this old berry run. Pecan trees are now planted in this deep sand. They are wonderful and the drouth does not hurt them. The water runs off the hill and gets this sand terrace wet and it stays wet all season. All the rest of the place needs turning into pasture if it would make good pasture.

It was Luther Burbank who said if he were a young man he would come to Texas and develop a big pecan orchard. Yes, I know pecan orchards that have failed, I know one that was planted twenty feet apart, the trees came into bearing and then they would bear a good crop until they got to crowding again. Then he would have to take out some more trees. The pecan trees are supposed to be a deep rooted tree and that is the theory many people go on in setting an orchard. But after they get a few years old they begin to send roots far and wide. It has been said that a big tree will send its roots as far as the branches spread. I think they will send them much farther than that. I always calculated a tree will send its roots twice as far as it is high.

I know pecans grow along the creeks without cultivation but if you want to raise fine big pecans that will make buyers open their eyes, then plant them in a field, give plenty of room and good cultivation. But by all means plan your orchard so the wind and rains can't carry your soil away.

I know some people say it will take too long for them to bear. Well sir, you are going to pass along that way anyhow. They will soon get around to bearing. You can get into the pecan business about as quick as you can get into the Hereford cattle business. Under my plan a good pecan tree will begin to bear in five years, enough to count and by the time they are seven years old they will be bearing a paying crop. It doesn't take many pecans on a tree to count up. And by spraying your trees a crop is assured. The same thing applies to the orchard business that applies in the cattle business. If a man does not apply himself to either it will not pay. But with our present machinery you can work a fifty acre pecan orchard in two days. And can work it eight times in sixteen days. Plant Vetch in the fall and fertilize the Vetch highly, say twice as much as you would ordinarily fertilize it. This will furnish a nice pasture in the winter time. Then peanuts, cotton or any other crop can be worked in the summer, always keeping any other plant as far away as twice the height of the pecan trees and if the other plant is a tall grower, better add its height to twice the height of the pecans.

You can have a fine winter pasture with Vetch besides making the nuts your trees will bear bigger all the time. But never allow Bermuda grass in a pecan orchard or any other orchard for that matter. What I have stated about the pecans will apply to all kinds of trees. Remember this, the time has come when we will have to do things better than the other fellow to compete with him.

And now a word as to why my pecan trees are living so well. So far we have dug our trees by hand and as soon as one is dug it is immediately covered back up with soil until time to haul them out. Then the roots are exposed just as little as possible. Some trees are dead when they are shipped from the nursery but they are not our trees. If carefully handled this way not over ten per cent will be lost if you are careful not to let the roots get dry. One tree lost may mean a good deal in the future harvest. So far we have not used machinery to dig many pecans trees though we invented a way to dig them with tractors. They look fine dug that way but the roots are exposed too much as a rule.



## MADAM X

### A TRULY GREAT PECAN

Madame X. Really the first name for Mahan

The most profitable pecan we have in our orchard. Many other pecan growers report the same thing. It has a few defects but on land that suits it will out-sell all other nuts. The trees grow fast and even grow straight in the nursery. The leaves are large, making it a fine ornamental tree on any lawn. Bears great clusters of nuts. A good three to four foot tree transplanted will often bear a crop of nuts the third year. Sells higher on the market than any other. The nuts are never injured by the bug that causes the black spots on the kernel and so far has shown no scab in our orchard.

## EASTERN SCHLEY

Grows best on low land and rather tardy coming into bearing. The nuts are long, thin shelled, pretty and a winner if you happen to have the land that will produce them.

## Western Schley

Medium large, long nut. Delicious meat, fine for both home consumption and commercial use. Trees not quite as vigorous as the Madame X but in some sections the Western Schley is the leading pecan.

## Stuart Pecan

A large oblong pecan, medium hard shell which I find has its qualities as the meat doesn't become old as quickly as do the thin shelled meats. The Stuart is an old pecan and we quit growing it for a few years but the past two or three years it has borne such good nuts and heavily that they are again in demand. In Louisiana the Stuart pecan is a must in pecan line.

## Success

A large, nearly round nut running from 45 to 50 to the pound, thin shelled and separates well from the shell. Doing well on bottom land near Stephenville and good for planting in the east.



## BURKETT

A large round pecan; fine flavor; trees vigorous and hardy. Nuts are always full of meat. Easily shelled. A great pecan for any man's orchard.

### Prepaid Prices on Pecan Trees

	Each	3	6	10
2 to 3 foot	\$2.50	\$ 6.30	\$12.00	\$17.85
3 to 4 foot	3.00	8.50	16.00	25.00
4 to 5 foot	3.50	10.00	19.00	30.00
5 to 6 foot	5.00	14.50	28.00	40.00
6 to 7 foot	7.50			

Bear in mind when we say three to four foot that is from the top of the ground to the top of the tree; not roots and all.

### COLLECTION OF BIG BEARING SIZE PECAN TREES

#### 4 Madame X—2 Burkett

Six real select pecan trees sent prepaid for \$40.00. Be sure to give express office as these are large trees.

A few years ago J. E. Fitzgerald discovered, by treating pecan seedlings that pecans were grafted on would make the trees easier transplanted and the astonishing thing was they would grow more vigorously and come into bearing quicker. A man with Joe Fitzgerald's reputation would not make

this statement unless it were true. You will get a good stand by setting our trees. They will bear quicker than most any other trees you can buy. Make a test. NO ONE CAN SELL YOU TREES THAT WILL BEAR QUICKER THAN OURS.

# SEEDS AND GARDEN ROOTS

## ASPARAGUS

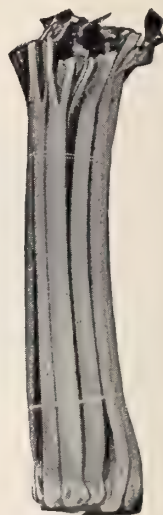


MARY WASHINGTON—10c each; 35c per 12; \$1.50 per 50; \$2.50 per 100; \$18.00 per 1000.

## RHUBARB

VICTORIA, best of all for South

Strong plants, 5 for \$1.00 or \$2.00 per 12



## Endopest

Endopest is effective against sucking and chewing insects as well as many fungus diseases. A good all around insecticide. Easy to use dust gun package. 10 ounce guns prepaid \$1.00.

## Para-Scalecide

An oil treatment non-injurious to tree roots plus Paradichlorobenzine for use on both young and old peach trees, for borers; also any other tree affected by them. Quart can, prepaid, \$1.75.

## Hyponex Plant Food

The most complete of all plant foods, just mix with water and pour on your vegetables or pot flowers and watch them grow. Also good for lawns and shade trees.

One pound can makes 100 gallons of liquid fertilizer. Will also make your cut flowers last longer if you will add a small amount in the water you keep them in.

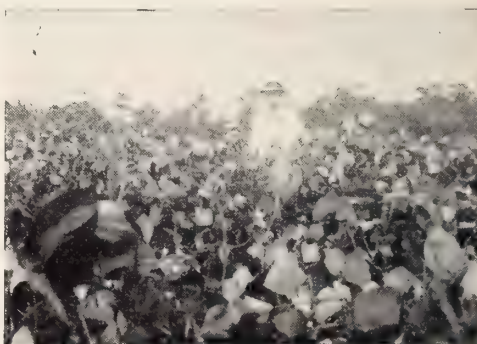
We can only furnish the one pound cans, \$1.00 each, prepaid.

## Kudzu

This is the plant that is being much advertised at this time. I have, I believe, the fastest growing strain of all. If planted along a terrace the terrace will never break, and they will make a lot of stock feed. One acre of Kudzu, if properly managed, will keep a cow. Hogs and chickens like it. I now have worked up such an immense stock of plants that I can make a price so all can afford to plant it along the terraces. A beautiful vine for the yard or porch. Strong one year plants. Ten plants, \$2.00; 100 plants, \$7.50.

## Sea Cane

Must be a species of Bamboo but I am unable to find it described in any reference book. Grows up in great clumps. The name we have always had it under gives the impression that it will grow near the sea. I find it growing on the very poorest land. Fine for stakes, fishing poles, to make shades, etc. It will stop ditches and make a wind break to hold the sand. I have never seen anywhere that it is good stock feed but I find that mules will eat this when in green state. I believe it could be made very valuable on marsh land as stock feed or around ponds. Tops die back every year and come out from the roots. Three clumps for \$1.00.



## Budding Supplies

For the past few years I have been omitting budding supplies but I will offer a few below that the orchardist or amateur grower may need.

### BUD PATCHES

These are treated patches used in pecan budding. I use them in place of wax as they are easier handled. I can furnish these at \$2.00 per hundred.

### BUDDING STRIPS

Rubber budding strips used for tying buds in place. \$3.00 per pound.



### SAWS

We have a nice little saw for carrying around at \$2.50 each.

### GRAFTING WAX AND HEALANT

We had tried many different brands of grafting wax. Every one we tried had some serious defect until we got this one. If bark grafts in pecans are made right and tied in with common twine then waxed with this they will all live and this applies to any kind of graft. It seems to not only keep the bud graft from drying it causes the graft to heal faster. Pound can prepaid \$1.75.

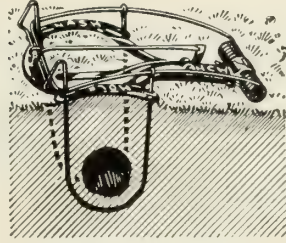


### JONES PATCH BUDDER

Cuts a patch  $\frac{1}{2}$  by 1 inch. Razor steel blades. Aluminum handle. Full directions furnished.

**\$2.25 each**

## KILL MOLES



### Mole Traps

I am offering this year the Choker Loop Mole trap, one of the best I have so far found. Approved by the Department of Agriculture. Price, \$2.25 post-paid.



### Wrapping Tape for Trees

The attached picture shows how this tape is used to keep borers out of trees and rabbits from gnawing them. It is put on without string or any kind of tie. Just wrap spirally around the tree and bury lower end in ground. It is made of two sheets of paper with cement between. It will stretch and will protect the tree all the winter and in the summer from scald and other pests. One of the best things we have offered. \$1.50 per roll.

# Eureka Persimmons

Originated by

J. E. Fitzgerald

No Other Equals It In

Quality

This is not the largest persimmon we grow but it is the most profitable. Medium sized deep red about the shape of a tomato. Hauls well and bears heavily. The trees do not have to have any extra care after once established. First ripe ones will be found in September from then by proper handling can be kept until January.

If you are out around Weatherford in the fall you will see hundreds of bushels of Tomato shaped persimmons along the way. This is true in many parts of the country. I never did like to blow about my accomplishments and you will find there is less brag in my catalog than any other. But the other fellow is continually blowing and I figure now it is my time to blow a little. I found or originated the Eureka persimmons, and the Early Wonder Berry. Many years ago I planted some persimmon seeds that came from Japan. Two of these trees bore fruit almost exactly alike. But one of the trees proved so dwarf I quit propagating from it. The other is the Eureka persimmon that I catalog. But all of these persimmons from Japan are not hardy enough. I used to get my trees in my orchard nearly all killed by cold. Then I discovered a way to propagate the trees on hardy roots. I have not lost a single tree in the orchard since 1923. Neither have I failed to have a crop and other people have had just as good luck with my trees. My persimmon trees are more crooked than the trees usually grown, but they stand lots of cold and that is worth something and they bear every year.

Before I got the Eureka persimmon there were few of the large persimmons grown any where. The ones we had back then were not hardy and poor quality. They were grown more as a curiosity than anything else. It was very seldom a tree could be induced to grow. Now there are thousands of trees planted in central Texas and the owners are making good with them. I often claim I started a million dollar business when I discovered the Eureka persimmon.

## PREPAID PRICE ON PERSIMMONS

18 to 24 inch .....	.75 each
2 to 3 foot .....	\$1.00 each
3 to 4 foot .....	\$1.25 each
4 to 5 foot .....	\$1.50
5 to 6 foot .....	\$1.75



## Tane Nashi

A large acorn-shaped persimmon, pale yellow and very productive. This is the persimmon you see in most stores selling for 5 cents each.

## Tamopan

Tamopan. One of the leading fruits of China. Trees in that country grow seventy-five feet high and bears wagon loads of fruit. They bid fair to do that here. The fruit is four-sided, has a ring or wrinkle around it and on land that suits it well it gets bright red. A very ornamental tree. Simply grand.

## Fuyu

The Fuyu is large bright red, tomato-shaped. Heavy bearer and the fruit can be eaten before soft. Non-astringent. A profitable variety to plant.

## Wild Persimmon Seed

We save seeds of wild Persimmon from the best bearing trees we have in our orchard. About half the trees will bear the others male trees. The wild Persimmon is one of the most valuable trees we have on our place. We have single trees that bear as much as fifteen bushels and are very fine hog feed. The Persimmons sell fairly well on the market. Should be planted about two inches deep. Packed about 50 seeds 25c.

# Grapes



CARMAN

## THE CARMAN GRAPE

Vines very thrifty; infact, just hardy as vines can be. The grapes are large, black and thick on the cluster. A cluster of these is nearly as solid as a ball. Bears from one to two bushels per vine and the best eating grape I have ever seen. If you have been planting grapes that would not sell, plant some Carman. They out sell anything else on the market.

## CHAMPANEL GRAPE

Large, black, very popular. Grows on any kind of soil, either sand or blackland. A cross between the Concord and Champini, giving it the highest vitality of all grapes. Good to graft other grapes on. Good quality when well ripened and fine for juice and wine.

## CONCORD GRAPE

This grape is proving a better grape for the South than I thought it would. It gets ripe very late, though there will be a few black grapes on a bunch by July 1. Really ripe from August 15 until September. Large black, thick hull.

## NIAGARA

One of our best grapes. Big, white, with a delicious flavor. I saw Niagara grapes grown in this section this year that would compete with any California-grown grape.

## PREPAID PRICES ON GRAPES

Two year field grown, each 50c

# Vines



## Halls Honeysuckle

Probably the oldest vine in existence and the best of all vines, blossoms very fragrant and a vine that is sure to please. Plants 50c each.

## SILVER LACE VINE

A beautiful extremely fast growing vine, has white flowers in the early spring. However, it is not noted for the blossoms but for the hardness of the plants and its ability to make a good cover vine in a short period of time. Good strong plants. Two year No. 1 \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.25, prepaid.

## CHINESE RED HONEYSUCKLE

A fiery red blooming honeysuckle that will grow most anywhere; does not have the fragrance of the old time Halls, but the dash of color that it gives to a home in the early spring is beautiful. Hardy and fast growing.

Two year plants \$1.00; 3 for \$2.25, prepaid  
One year plants \$0.75; 3 for \$1.50, prepaid

## KUDZU VINE

We are listing this under Seeds and Garden Roots, but just wanted to call your attention to this vine as an ornamental vine. Very beautiful and prolific. Strong plants. 30 cents each, prepaid.

# Ornamentals

## Crepe Myrtles

Dixie Brilliant, the most beautiful of all crepe myrtles. A red that no other equals. I only have a limited amount of these at \$1.00 each. Then I can furnish in all sizes the regular, water-melon red, pink and orchid, one to two foot, 35c each; 2 to 3 foot, 50c each and large at \$1.00 each.

## Altheas

I have these in two beautiful colors, orchid and pink. To my way of thinking the Althea is one of the loveliest of all blooming shrubs. Two to three foot, 75c each.

## Flowering Pomegranate

A very beautiful plant with the most brilliant colored of all flowers. Evergreen and good to plant where you want a small shrub, 18 to 24 inch plants, 50c each.

## Scarlet Japan Quince

One of the best flowering shrubs, flowering a bright scarlet crimson, borne in great profusion in early spring. Foliage retains its color of glossy green all summer, hardy, 75c each.

## Mock Orange

Extremely vigorous grower, blooming in May, with graceful sprays of large and fragrant white flowers, closely resembling orange blossoms. Beautiful broadleaved dark green foliage. 75 cents each, 3 for \$1.80.

## Deutzia, Pride of Rochester

Earliest blooming of all the Deutzia. In early spring is loaded with double white flowers, tinged with rose. Good compact grower. Hardy and vigorous. 75 cents each, 3 for \$1.80

## Rose-Acacia—Moss Locust

Attractive trees like shrub with light green foliage. Loaded with clusters of pea-shaped, rose pink flowers in June and July. The blossoms remind you of the perennial sweet peas. Field grown bushes. 75 cents each.

## Persian Lilac

Filled with large upright clusters of bright purple flowers. A more profuse bloomer than the common variety. Height when grown, about 10 feet. Sturdy. 75 cents each, 3 for \$1.80.

## American Bittersweet

Handsome, glossy foliage and large clusters of beautiful orange-crimson berries, remaining all winter. Charming for winter house decorations. Strong two year vines, 75 cents each.

## Spirea Thunbergia

One of the most beautiful of the spireas and the only one that could be called an evergreen. Usually shed their leaves as the blooms appear in early spring. They have a very attractive white blossom. Easily grown. Two year plants 85 cents each; 3 for \$2.25, prepaid.

## Coral Berry

A nice border plant where color is needed, as they put on a profusion of red berries all up and down the branches and unless the birds peck them off they will stay on all winter, lending color to your landscape. Branches have a tendency to weep. 2 year plants 75 cents each, 3 for \$2.00, prepaid.

## Weigela Rosea

This is a plant that is overlooked by many of our landscape men as it has the most beautiful of all blossoms in the early spring. Showy and very attractive; easily grown. Hardy in most all sections. Red flowers. 2 year plants 85 cents each, 3 for \$2.25, prepaid.

## Flowering Almond

One of the most charming early spring flowering shrubs. Comes into full bloom before the leaves appear, producing full clusters of double, rose colored flowers, snuggling tight to the twigs. 2 year well branched plants \$1.00 each, 3 for \$2.50.

## Hypericum, Golden St. Johns Wart

Its brilliant golden flowers, beautifully formed, appear from early summer until frost, covering bush with a blanket of gold. Attractive and extremely hardy. We have these 3 foot tall in gallon cans at \$1.50 each, express collect. Then we have mailing size, one year plants at 75 cents each, 3 for \$2.00 prepaid.

# Evergreens



## Nandina

The best loved of all evergreens. During the growing months green then in fall leaves turn a bright red and have red berries on them. Easily grown as it is a specie of bamboo. Gallon cans, 12 to 18 inch, \$1.00; 24-inch, \$1.50. Express collect.

## Pyracantha

(RED OR YELLOW BERRIES)

Also called firethorn. Tall upright growing, covered with red or yellow berries in the fall and winter. We can furnish which ever you prefer.

Gallon cans, 18 to 24 inch, \$1.75. Express collect.

## Photinia

A beautiful shrub, large leaves and varied in color. Should be used where a tall plant is needed. Evergreen. Gallon cans, 18 inch, \$1.25. Express collect.

## Gardenia

I believe we have the best blooming of all Gardenia. At the time of this writing they have been covered with blossoms for more than a month. A description is not necessary as every one knows and loves them. Gallon cans, 18-inch plant, \$1.75 Express collect.

## Abelia

Foliage dark glossy green with small white and pink flowers. Leaves turn bronze in the fall. Used widely in foundation plantings and also for hedges, as it responds to pruning. One year plants, mailing size, 75 cents each, 3 for \$2.00. Larger plants in buckets, \$1.25 each, express collect.

## Japanese Ligustrums

Tall glossy leaved evergreen plant. Can be trained as an individual tree or used as a hedge. We have these in buckets 24 inches tall \$1.00 each, express collect.

## Wax Leaf

This is a beautiful, thick leaved evergreen. The leaves are glossy and show up nicely in any planting. They can be used as a hedge or a specimen plant. We have these in gallon cans. two sizes, medium \$1.00 each express collect; large, \$1.50 express collect.

## Magnolia Grandiflora

The Magnolia is one of our most beautiful trees. The ones we have are extremely good, stand cold and extremely hardy. Large glossy leaves and bear a profusion of large white flowers in spring and midsummer. In gallon cans, \$1.50 each express collect.

## Jasmine (Prim rose)

A very beautiful evergreen jasmine. Limbs drooping. Has a nice flower in the early spring. \$1.00 each express collect.

## Hedge

### Amur River Privet Hedge

Leading hedge plant for the South. Small round leaves that remain on the plant all winter. 12-inch plants, 10 cents; 18-inch plants, 15 cents; 30-inch plants, 25 cents each.

### California Privet Hedge

Has big shiny leaves. Can be sheared or used as specimen plants. 2 to 3 foot plants, 25 cents each; \$17.00 per 100.

## Pfitzer Juniper

A low spreading plant used in all landscaping, very beautiful and a hardy plant. I have them only in one grade this year. One year plants \$1.25 each. These plants are sent bare rooted with what we call puddled roots.

## Bonita

A low upright growing arborvitae, one of our very best for landscaping where you do not want anything that gets too high. A clear green foliage, good vigorous growing plants. I only have one size, 12-inch plants, \$1.50, shipped puddled roots.

## Berckmans Golden

A beautiful arbor vitae that has a yellow cast to the foliage. Vigorous grower and ideal for any landscape purpose. I have 12-inch plants, \$1.50, shipped puddled roots.

## Bakers Aborvitae

A pyramidal, type of evergreen widely used in landscape planting. Foliage a beautiful clear green growth around 8-foot. I have these in one size, 12-inch, \$1.50, shipped puddled roots.

## Rosedale Arborvitae

Round, compact and a very beautiful green color. Grows nicely in all soils, 12 to 18 inch plants \$1.50

## Buckets of Beauty

We can furnish the plants listed below in gallon buckets. These plants are grown in these buckets and will just keep right on growing as though they had never been moved.

## Euonymous Japonica

A good evergreen to plant either for hedge or next to the wall. Can be trained to climb. Broad glossy leaves. One of the most popular, 18-inch plants, gallon cans, \$1.25 each, express collect.

## Arizona Cypress

One of our most beautiful of evergreens. Very popular, makes a beautiful tree sometimes as high as 25 feet. Blue gray foliage. Naturally a spreading tree but can be pruned and kept slender if desired. 2 to 3 foot in gallon cans. \$1.75 express collect.

## Italian Cypress

(ROYAL)

A tall growing cypress used widely in landscape plantings. Foliage dark green, vigorous growing. Gallon cans, 12-inch plant, \$1.00, 18-inch \$1.50, express collect.



## Red Leaf Plum

Originated by a lady Burbank, here in Stephenville. I hardly know whether to list this among fruit trees or ornamentals. In this tree you really have both. Makes a large symmetrical tree. The leaves are between purple and bright red. It will attract the attention of all passers. But this is not all. It bears a large red plum with red meat. The plums are best quality and so far the tree has shown ability to bear large crops of fruit and resist frost.

2 to 3 foot .....	\$1.00 each
3 to 4 foot .....	\$1.50 each
4 to 5 foot .....	\$2.00 each

## Queen's Wreath

This beautiful climber is also called Mexican Love Vine. It is one of the most beautiful climbers that grow. A perennial that comes from the root each year. Strong roots, each 30c. 4 for \$1.00, postpaid.

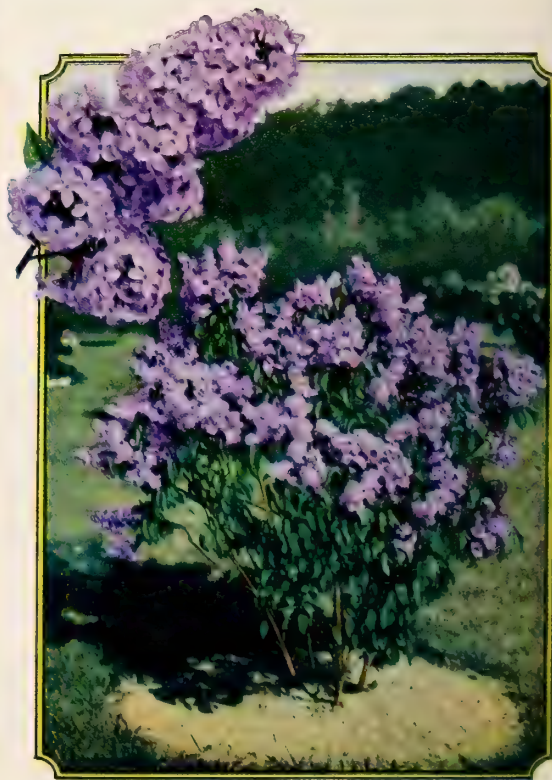
## English Ivy

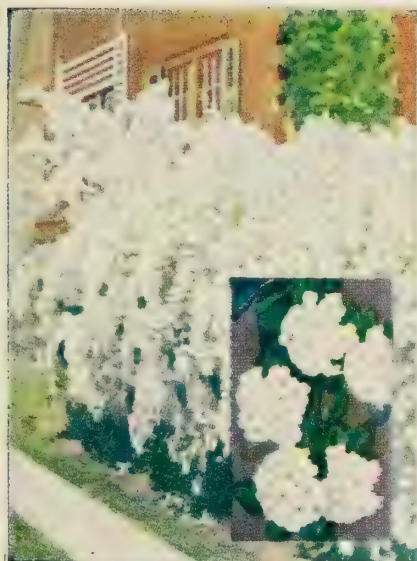
A very hardy vine clings closely to wall covering it completely with leaves overlapping like shingles. Will also cling to brick or rock. Plants 25c each.



## Lilac

We are featuring the flowers our grandmothers loved and who doesn't remember that in every yard of the past we always found the ever beautiful old-fashioned lilac. Plants \$1.00 each.





## Spirea Van Houtti or Bridal Wreath

One of our prettiest early flowering shrubs. A mass of white blossoms in early spring and will grow anywhere. We have these in nice plants for 50c each.



## Golden Bell

The earliest blooming of all shrubs. Plants are a mass of golden yellow shaped flowers before the leaves appear. Valuable for early flowers. 75c each.



## Red Leaf Barberry

If you need color in your planting use the Red Leafed Barberry. Low growing and the leaves are intensely red. Plants 95c each.

## Jasmine Humile or Yellow Jasmine

A semi-vine evergreen with yellow blossoms used extensively in foundation planting. Good heavy plants, 75c each.



## Butterfly Bush

One of our most beautiful flowering shrubs, blossoms in long spikes and blooms off and on all summer. We have them in light blue, nice bushes, 75c each.



## Gladiola Bulbs

We only have the Gladiola in mixed bulbs but assure you a nice assortment. 6 for 75c, 12 for \$1.25.

## Canna Bulbs

I have only a limited amount of varieties of cannas but what I do offer are of the best strain. 12 for \$1.25; 15c each.

## Red King Humbert

The grandest canna ever offered. A king in reality, grows to about five feet in height. The leaves are heart shaped bronze in color, flowers a beautiful pure red. Nothing can compare with a bed of the above cannas.

## Hungarian

One of the most beautiful of pink cannas. Tall growing, sometimes attaining a height of four feet and better. Truly a beautiful canna.

## Richard Wallace

Green foliage, canary yellow flowers, growth around four feet in height. One of the best yellows.

# BULBS

## City of Portland

The leading pink canna with green foliage. Height about four feet. Conceded The Pink Canna.

## Kansas Gay Feather

A native wild flower, blooms every Fall in long spikes, a pure lavender. Makes a beautiful bed and will grow any where. I have lots of these on my place and will send you twelve bulbs for 50c.

## Angel Lily

Looks almost like an orchid. 15c each.

## Mexican Tube Rose

Easily grown and very sweet and fragrant. Six strong bulbs, \$1.00.

## Iris—Texas Orchids

Truly the most beautiful of all flowers that bloom in the early spring. And a flower that anyone can grow. I have seen them that were as beautiful as any hot house orchid grown. For some reason I have gotten mine mixed but will send you a dozen for \$1.00 and assure you that every one will be a thing of beauty.

## BLUEBONNET SEED

No need to describe the Bluebonnet to our Texas people as they all know it. I have seed for 25c per packet.

## Caladiums

Colorful tropical plants with brilliant foliage. Best grown in a soil composed of coarse loam and one-fourth rotted manure and leaf mold. Water sparingly until roots appear. Mixed bulbs, 60 cents each, prepaid.

## Bone Meal

When planting Gladiola and all other bulbs, bone meal is almost a necessity. An organic fertilizer. Good also on roses and other shrubs. 5 pound bag, \$1.00 prepaid.

## Fitzgerald's Peat Moss

Peat Moss is one of the greatest helps in holding moisture. Absorbs 12 to 15 times its own weight in water. Good to plant Ivy in. Anywhere you want a mulch peat moss can't be beat. Good to use both winter and summer. 6 pound bag, \$1.50 prepaid.



## Weeping Willow

The well known weeping tree, nice to plant in back yard or near a fish pond. Very beautiful.

2 to 3 foot trees \$0.75 each, 3 for \$2.00, prepaid  
3 to 4 foot trees \$1.25 each, 3 for \$3.00, prepaid  
4 to 5 foot trees \$1.50 each, 3 for \$4.00, prepaid

## Flowering Willow

More a shrub unless trained for the first two or three years, will bloom all summer, rain or shine. One of the hardest of all trees. Beautiful lilac-pink flowers.

2 to 3 foot trees \$0.75 each, 3 for \$2.00, prepaid  
3 to 4 foot trees 1.25 each, 3 for 3.00, prepaid  
4 to 5 foot trees 1.50 each, 3 for 4.00, prepaid



## Judas Tree or Red Bud

A long-lived shade tree, hard wood, large round leaves making a dense shade. The first tree to bloom in the spring. Has beautiful flowers, color like no other flower, as it is a mixture of lavender and red. Very ornamental and hardy.

2 to 3 foot, each \$1.00, 3 for \$2.75, prepaid  
3 to 4 foot, each \$1.50, 3 for \$4.00, prepaid  
4 to 5 foot, each \$2.00, 3 for \$5.50, prepaid  
5 to 6 foot, each \$3.00, 3 for \$8.00, prepaid

## Vitex

To my way of thinking one of the most beautiful of all shrubs. Will grow in the driest land and constantly covered with great bunches of beautiful blue flowers. I recommend that all bee men plant this as it is not only ornamental but is liked by the bees. Makes a nice hedge. 75c each for 2 to 3 foot plants.

## Mimosa

Accacia Julibrisin, one of the most beautiful of all shade trees, bearing a profusion of pink blossoms in the early spring which usually last about six weeks. Leaves very ornamental as they very much resemble a fern. It is a legume and gathers fertilizer from the air so grass will grow perfectly all around it.

2 to 3 foot trees \$1.00 each, 3 for \$2.75, prepaid  
3 to 4 foot trees, \$1.50 each, 3 for \$4.00, prepaid  
4 to 5 foot trees \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.50, prepaid  
5 to 6 foot trees \$3.00 each, 3 for \$8.00, prepaid

### SPECIAL

See our description of Mimosa under shade trees. Packet of seed 25 cents.



## Chinese Elm

One of the fastest growing of all shade trees, very symmetrical and one that is sure to be valued by the planter. We recommend these especially for the plains. We have some specimen trees this year.

2 to 3 foot trees \$1.00 each, 3 for \$2.75, prepaid  
3 to 4 foot trees \$1.25 each, 3 for \$3.00, prepaid  
4 to 5 foot trees \$1.50 each, 3 for \$4.00, prepaid  
5 to 6 foot trees, \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.75, prepaid  
Specimen trees \$5.00 each

# Roses

PRICE 85c Each

**TALISMAN. HT.** Brilliant red and golden buds that open beautifully shaped blooms of scarlet orange and golden yellow. Strong grower.

**PRES. H. HOOVER. HT.** A glorious rose The color is a charming combination of cerise-pink, flame scarlet and yellow. Fine and popular garden rose.

**RADIANCE. HT.** Brilliant rose-pink buds opening into well-formed globular, very fragrant and long lasting blooms.

**RED RADIANCE. HT.** Brilliant deep rose-red. Flowers are globular in shape, very fragrant. The blooms come freely on splendid cutting stems.

**BRIARCLIFF. HT.** Fine large pointed buds opening into double right centered blooms of brilliant rose-pink. Long stems. Exceptionally good for cutting.

**CALEDONIA. HT.** One of the prettiest White Roses we know. Both the long-pointed buds and the huge double flowers are pure white, with exquisitely curved and infolded petals.



## High Noon

All-America climbing rose, pat. No. 704. I don't believe I have ever known anything to be so rightly named as the High Noon rose, as it certainly has the color of the sun at its most brilliant time. High Noon. Plant one of these for the most beautiful of all roses. Blooms all summer and fall. Clear, golden, yellow. Price each \$2.00.

## G. O. Rose Food

Completely balanced special organic rose food for use on all types of roses. Contains 7 per cent nitrogen for growth, 8 per cent available phosphoric acid for color, 5 per cent potash for vitamized health. 5 pound prepaid for \$1.25.

## Rose Dust

Keep your roses healthy by using Rose Dust. Contains five active ingredients: Rotenone, Pyrethrum, DDT, Fermate and Sulfur. Beautifully packaged in Puffer Duster. Controls Blackspot, Mildew, Rust, rose slugs, Ahpis, Thrip, Beetles and Caterpillars. 8 ounce duster prepaid, \$1.10.

## Peace

This rose offers you the same satisfaction on viewing as the name implies. Beautiful soft yellow, pale gold, cream and ivory show a varying blush of pink on the lightly ruffled petal edges, reminding one of a beautiful sunset. Truly a remarkable plant, Patent No. 591. Price each, \$2.00.

## Forty-Niner

I have just visited a rose field with around two hundred and fifty thousand roses in it and the Forty Niner captured and attracted my attention as none other did. A richer and more attractive rose I know has never before been grown. Outside of petals a rich yellow and inside of petal a vivid red. As the bloom develops the different shade of red and yellow it produces is truly amazing to watch. Patent No. 792. Price each \$2.00.

## Climbing Roses

**PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER.** Popular climber with intense scarlet blooms in small trusses. Vigorous grower and free bloomer.

**TALISMAN. CL.** Scarlet-orange and golden-yellow. A sport of the famous Bush Rose. Strong grower and free-blooming.



## GUARANTEE

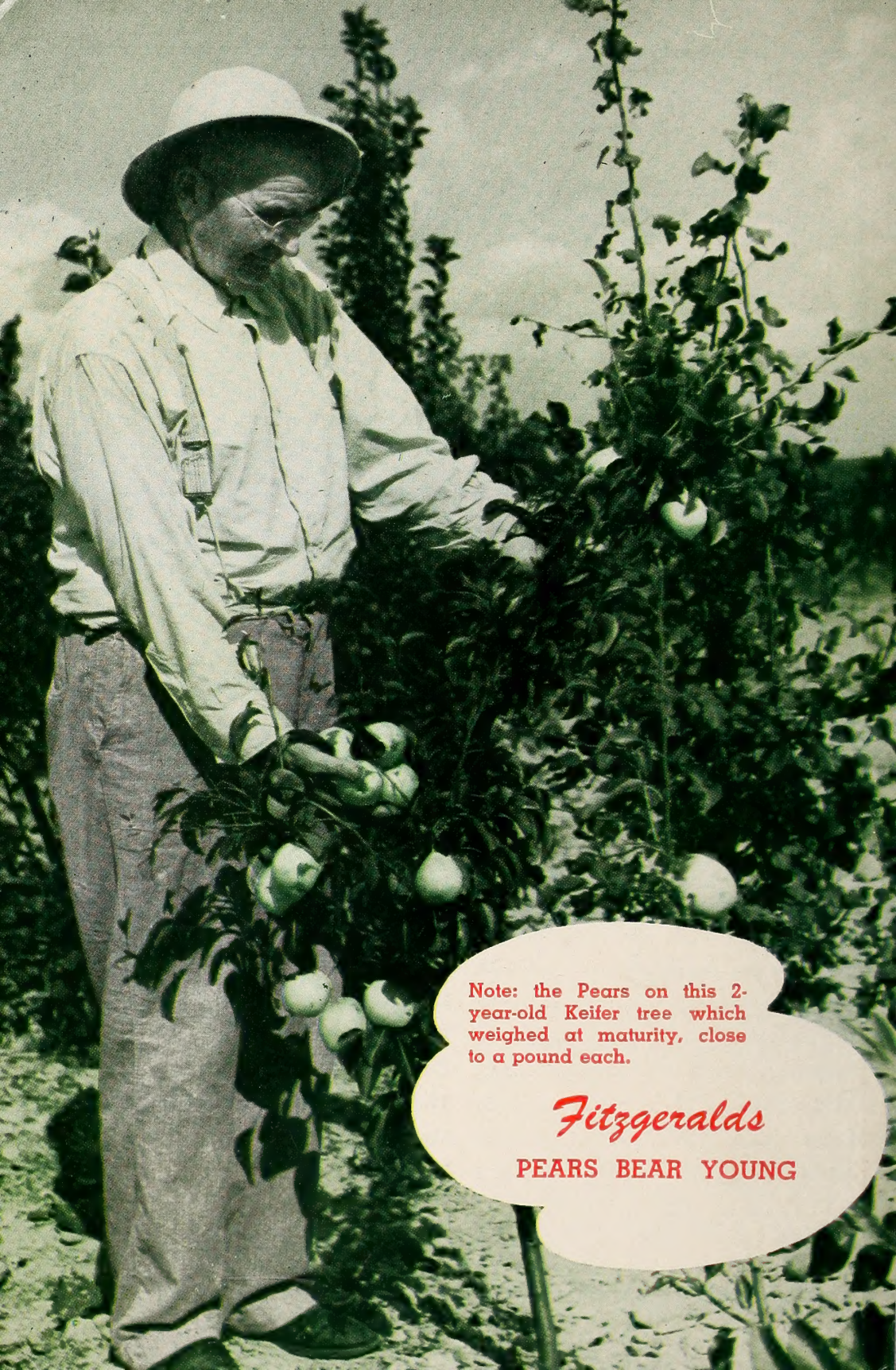
I have given my careful and constant attention to each step in the propagation of all stocks listed in my catalog, especially to the selection of the budding wood and the various budding processes, so that ALL VARIETIES CAN BE DEPEND-ED ON TO BE NOT ONLY HIGH GRADE QUALITY BUT TRUE TO NAME. This we guarantee by replacement or refund the money (either to be at our option) should error creep in.

Our stock has all been inspected and every package we ship will have certificate of State Nursery Inspector showing freedom from diseases.

Our expert packing insures safe delivery of your trees. We pack trees so they will keep from ten days to two months, owing to how far they have to go. Remember I guarantee every bundle I send out, no matter how far away you live.

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Note: the Pears on this 2-year-old Keifer tree which weighed at maturity, close to a pound each.

*Fitzgeralds*  
PEARS BEAR YOUNG